THE LOUISIAMA BANDITTI.

TESTIMONY OF ITS APOLOGISTS.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS AT BEST.

CAPT. JACK'S MEN THEY CALLED THEM'

They Wanted to Hang Thirteen Niggers.

Details of the Coushatta Massacre by an Eye-witness - The Seizure of the Telegraph Lines Confessed by One of the Banditti-The Story Coming Out Through Searching Cross-Exam-

Democratic and White League Testimony Sifted by Cross-Examination.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 4, 1875. under the searching cross-examination of Mr. Frye and Chairman Hoar, have thus far given more impressive testimony of the reign of intimidation and violence than even those called on the Republican side. The testimony of T. W. Abney, now under arrest as the leader and justicator of the Coushatta massacre, was listened to with horror-stricken attention by the whole committee, including Mr. Marshall, who is reported to have said that if a few more witnesses like that were hands. Abney admitted that all the six mea killed, with one exception, were estimable citizens with wives and families, and that though a number of white men witnessed the murder none interfered or attempted to prevent it. The coolness with which be subsequently described the hanging of a couple of negroes for shooting at a white man, by a gang of Ku-Klux from the adjoining parish of De Soto, known as "Captain Jack's men," in his presence, and without any interference on his part, sent a shiver through most of those present, and drew from Chairman Hear the remark that evidently for a negro to shoot at a white man and not kill him was a more serious affair in Louisiana than for white men to

Congressional Investigation.

[By Associated Press,] New OBLEANS, Feb. 4.—The investigation be-

He said that his statement that the two white men, Hodnut and Harris, killed at Celfax, were carrying a flag of truce when shot down, and that rences, was mainly founded on the testimony of Joseph Marineti an Italian, whose house was across the river, some five or six hundred yards from the court-house, but he believed there was roborative testimony.

Mr. Frye gave notice that unless this corrobo-native testimony was produced he should ask that Marinett's deposition be taken in evidence, as the only testimony on which the diag of truce theory

only testimony on which the mag of truce theory was based.

Mr. Marr said he would consult his associate counsel on this point, as he was not present during the first part of the trial. In answer to Mr. Frye, Marr said he did not make a speech at Baton Rouge justifying the turning out of the parish officials, but did say if the results of fair elections were wrested from them by fraud there was no law that justified people in submitting to the usurjustion, and that their last resort must be in an appeal to arms and to the God of hosts, and that though I had never set a squadron on be in an appeal to arms and to the God of hosts and that though I had never set a squadron or in the field, yet, for want of a better leader, myspif would lead them. I did not take poster sien of the Western Union telegraph office on th 14th of September. I found a guard there, and I DID PREVENT THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY

Republicans. He declared that he had no idea that there was going to be an insurrection on the lith of September; that it was precipitated by the esture of arms; that he had urged on the people to have a quiet and fair election. It was represented that the colored people were arming and drilling and the whites were to be massacred before the election; there was no premeditation about uprising on the lith; it was spontaneous, and after the assembly at the clay statue it was seen that there was to be cither a mole or a controlled body, and so the latter expedient was chosen.

7. W. ABREY, EXAMINED

T. W. ABREY, EXAMINED
for the Conservatives, read a written statement
of Coushaits affairs; it was untrue that the prosperity of Coushaits had been built up by Northern white men; the settlement was more prosperous before they came than it had ever been
since; the negroes of Red River were arming
against the whites; a number of armed colored
men assembled at M. H. Twitchell's house, and
some of them fired upon and wounded Mr.
Dixon, a white man; a few days before the xilling
of the prisoners, a mob of fully 1,000 persons
came into the parish and clamored for the hanging of these men; to save their lives, the witness
arrested six men and placed them for safety in ing of these men; to save their lives, the witness arrested six men and placed them for safety in the basement of the store, on Sunday, most of the mob having by that time dispersed; the prisoners themselves requested to be sent out of the parish under guard; he furnished a guard of 30 men; the capitain of that guard, chosen by the prisoners themselves, was John R. Carr, known to me as a desperad; I expressed surprise that he should have been chosen; Carr himself had supposed it was on account of his bravery; do not think the

GUARD EILLED THE PRISONERS; GUARD KILLED THE FRISONERS;
they were killed by unknown parties; most of the
guard sent out with them returned on Monday
morning; the killing took place on Sunday; the
people of Red River deprecated the killing, and
regarded it as a breach of their pledge of safe
conduct to the prisoners; when the pursuit occurred the prisoners, who were well mounted,
rede away from the guard, who were poorly
mounted; Hyams,
ONE OF THE GUARD, WITNESSED THE KILLING,

one of the guard, witnessed the killing, but could not identify parties; had heard that the horse of Homer Twitchell, one of the prisoners killed, had subsequently been seen in Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas.

Te Mr. Frye: I was in Natchitoches when the parish officers were forced out; did not say this had taught me a lesson which I would put in force in Ricd River; was present when two negroes were hung on Wednesday after the killing of the prisoners; there were thirteen negroes in all arrested charged with shooting Mr. Diron; a committee of twenty-five, of which I was president, investigated the case, and decided that all but two should be released; a body of men, said to be Captain Jack's men, from De Soto, rode up and demanded

I opposed this. They took two and hanged them to a tree. I did not if yo prevent that; it was no use. I could not identify any of these men; had heard that it was the same Capt. Jack's men that killed the prisoners. Know that Mrs. Dewes, the widow of one of the murdered men, had received back her husband's watch. Heard that a man riding Homer Twichel's horse had been seen in the streets of Coushatta. All the six prisoners but one were married, and three had children. Homer Twitchel had only just been married to a very pice young lady from Vermont. Do not know that widows had been refused permission to visit places where their husbands had been intered till long after decomposition had set in. He himself had arranged to accompany Mrs. Twichel to the spot, when he was arrested by the United States authorities, charged with conspiracy to murder: was arrested on the 18th October; the men were killed on the 18th of August.

he men were killed on the 18th of August.

ROBT. P. HUMTER, OF ALEXANDRIA,
and Louis Texnels, of Rapides parish, testified
severally and minutely to the fairness of the last
election, and amicable relations between whites
and blacks.

Invid Pierson, of Nachitaches, an attorney,
swore that the movement of last May was brought
about by burdensome taxes; 53,000 acres of land
were one time advertised for sale in his parish.
Myers, who had been made judge to enforce these
taxes, had been accused of being interested in
every scheme of fraud gotten up by parish officers
and the police jurors. About that time a mass
meeting was called to consider this unhappy condition of affairs. Myers was appointed judge of
a newly created judicial district, fyushed through
the Legislature at his instance. He now called
for an appropriation of \$000 to pay for publication of some pamphlets inviting immigration to
the new district. The mass meeting, already
named, requested Myers and the district attorney

TO RESIGN AND THEY DID. A committee of explanation having waited on Gov. Kellogy he supported their action, and so did the auditor. The tax association was discoved about a month before the sleotion. Witness testihed to enormous frauds made by issuing parish bonds, which were attested with the name of a parish pauper who had died two years before, and sincere efforts of citizens to got their taxes reduced.

ROBERT P. HUNTER,
being cross-examined by Marshall, said he was
proprietor of the Caucasian, published at Alexandriac was been in Hapides parish; I believe ExGov. Moore said he would not hire men who would
not vote for him; petition to that end obtained
but half-a-desen signatures, and the project was
abandened; in Alexandria any amount of laborers can be employed in our section to day; men
will not be questioned as to how they voted; there

never was a White Loague or other secret asso-ciation of white people in Rapides parisn; in 1874 the Colfax and Coushatta sfafter affected some people in our parish; the two races in our section have always been on friendly terms; the Cou-carion condemned the Coushatta massacre; I

committed since 1885; an armed body of colored men in Grant parish took out a man and murdered him. He narrated an outrage by Hamp Henderson on the person of Miss Lacour, in 1873. Miss Lacour is now insane. That affair there was the cause of the excitement and a feeling against the negrous before the Colfax affair. The assault on Miss Lacour coursed after the Colfax massacr. Some residents of Ranides were at the assault on Miss Lacour occurred sites the Collax massacre. Some residents of Rapides were at the Collax affair. I took the list of murders in most cases from the official record. There were fifty-seven homicides—seventeen were whites and forty negroes. There were only three convictions. One man got sent to the penitentiary for life, but he

ONE IS NOW IN THE PERITURNITARY.

Another convicted man was pardoned by Gov. Kellogg. When Lloyd Shorte, a leading colored politician, was killed, the country was disturbed and Metropolitan militia was sent there. I claim that the Democrats at the last election carried the State by 5,000 majority. At other State elections our majority was greater. If Kellogs and all his officials were removed Louislana would immediately begin to thrive. We had no connection with the White League. Don't know of any disloyalty on the part of our people toward the General Government. Grant's failure to act in the Arkansas and Cuba cases and acting too much in the Leuislana case caused the people to lose all confidence in him. The feeling in this section is that the United States

GOVERNMENT HAS NO PARTICLE OF RIGHT

admitted there were some election irregularities under Warmoath in 1572, whose ways did not still him, and were not exactly fair, but he believed the white men were in an honest majority, never theless, and honestly carried the State. SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. No Choice in Either State-Quarrels and In-

vestigations. WEST VIRGINIA. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 4.-A ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Johnson, 27: Walker, 22. Brannon, 15; Price, 15; soat-

day.

His accessions were from the Demogratic side, but it is not believed he will get votes enough from that or any other source to elect him.

PROBIDA.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 4.—Two ballotswere taken to-day for United States Senator. On the first ballot Governor Waiker came within one of being elected, and Avery, a Republican, trici to give him that vote, but failed at the last moment, and said he intended to vote for Sam Waiker, and not Governor Waiker.

Improse excitement prevalled, and when Avery changed his vote to Walker the Democrats threw up their hats and cheered, thinking they had their man elected. When Avery arose and explained the Republicans cheered justily. No material change on second ballot.

The Senate to-day paired House concurrent resolution, appointing a committee of fire to investigate the validity of the four million bonds is ured to Littlefield for the further extension of the J. P. and M. railroad; al.o., Gov. Stearn's suit in the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the same matter.

The vote for Senator to-day was Jones, 34; McLu., 24; Magbec, 75. Waiker, 6; rest scattering, Hicks made a speech, in which he spoke of the difficulty of uniting the Republicans, and intimated that corrupt and impreper means had been used to infinence Republican votes. This stirred up the Republican members and the matter ended by the appointing of a committee to investigate.

Hon. Samuel F. Hersey. Bancon, Ma., Feb. 5.—Hon. Samuel F. Hersey, the member of Congress from the Fourth Maine district, and member-elect of the Forty-fourth Congress, died last evening, in this city, after a long illness. Mr. Hersey was born at Sumner, Maine, April 12, 1812; received an academic edu-cation; was a merchant, and has been en-

Maine, April 12, 1812; received an academic education; was a merchant, and has been engaged ip banking, and was largely interested in the lumber business in Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1842, 1857, 1855, 1857 and 1859, and of the executive council in 1851 and 1852; was a delegate te the National Republican convention, at Chicago, in 1856; also at Baltimore in 1854; was a member of the National Republican committee from 1854 to 1868, and was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican.

BON. W. A. BUCKINGIAN.

NORWICH, CT., Peb. 4.—Ex. Governor and Senator Wm. A. Buckingham died at his home, in this city, about midnight to-night. Mr. Buckingham was Governor of this State from 1858 to 1868, and Senator for the six years ending with the precent Congress. Wm. A. Buckingham, of Norwich, was born in Lebauon, Connecticut, May 18, 1864; educated principality in the public achools; was trained a farmer; entered a store at twenty: was engaged in mercantile business twenty-one years, and then in manufacturing; was elected

COAL MINE ON FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Thirty-three Persons from

Roasting to Death. OSAGE City, Kansas, Feb. 3.—This city was thrown into a frightful state of excitement yes-terday by the breaking out of a fire in the shaft of the Osage Mining Company. Thirty men and three boys were at work in the mine at the time, and as the flames shot out of the shaft high into the air, mothers, wives and children rushed to the scens, and rendered the scens harrowing to a heart-rendering degree. Water was poured into the blaning shaft. While the fire was at its height the head of a man appeared in the sea of flames, he having come out of a very furnace. As the man was drawn to the surface he fainted. This was two hours after the fire began, and soon afterwards a man named Marks bravely went down the shaft to rescue those who remained beneath the ground. These soon appeared, coming up one after the other: some with sufficient strength to hold on to the ropes, and others unconscious. By 4:30 c'elock every man was saved. All the men were doing well last night, there being no question as to the recovery of any. the air, mothers, wives and children rushed to

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indictments for Libel-The National Grange. CHARLESTON, Feb. 4. — The grand jury of Charleston county yesterday found true bills on eight indictments for libel against B. B. Riordon and r. w. Dawson, of the News and Courser, for publications during the last State cauves affect-ing Sheriff Howen, Collecter Worthington and Election Commissioners Hoyt and Gregorie. The National Grange met again this morning, the proceedings, so far as made public, were lim-ited to appointing committees and considering and accepting invitations to visit various places, and then adjourned to 7 o'clock to-night.

Train Stuck in the Snow. CRICAGO, Feb. 4.-A special dispatch from Du buque to the Post and Mail states that the last westward bound train on the Iowa Central railroad was stuck fast in snow drift about seventy road was stack hast in show drift about soverty miles from Dubuque, and thirty passengers on board the train were without food or fuel. This morning a relief train was started out to render them assistance. Terrible storms have prevailed in that section for three days. Thermometer from 23 to 25 degees below zero.

Robbery of a Jewelry Store. LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 4.—The jewelry store o los. M. Fritchey was robbed Tuesday night of gold watches, chains, rings and other articles worth \$2,000. The robbery was kept secret until to-day, with a riew to obtaining a clue to the bur-glars, but without success so far.

The Ross Boy-Another Disappointment. SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 4.—Detective McKibber and Mr. Ross arrived at the Inlet and visited the sloop Nelson, in company with Sergeant Hol-brook and the life saving officers, and while the resemblance is striking. Mr. Ross says the child is not the missing Charley. The party return to Philadelphia to-day.

Storm and Severe Cold. Sr. Louis, Feb. 4.—Special dispatches from Wichita, Kansas, say a terrible storm occurred whente, Ransas, say a terrore storm source there on Tuesday night. A Mrs. McAdams was frozen to death in the street. One man was brought in frozen still from the prairie, and it is feared that many other persons, saught out in the storm, perished in the same manner.

The Baby Farmers. BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The verdist in the case of the alleged poisoning of four children at Holliston, Mass., by baby farmers, is, that they died from excessive use of laudanum and other rearrottes, and continued abuse, cruel treatment and neg-lect on the part of the woman who took them to board.

Secretaries Bristow, Belknap and Delano, Senators Allisen and Scott, Representatives Bhosnaker, Lamport, Whiteley, Parker, Wells, Hayes and Townsend had an audience with the President yesterday. Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, and Supervisors Munn and Tutton called on the President, but owing to a press of official business the President was unable to grant them an audience.

audience.

E. B. Tucker, North Alabama; E. C. Lawrence, Ill.; W. J. Taylor, B. W. Throckmorton, N. J.; C. T. Perry and wife, Phila.; O. Bump and wife, Mich.; Mrs. J. S. Morse, T. B. Morse, Mass.; B. H. Peterson, N. Y.; C. C. Barker, Syracuse; A. W. Forguson, N. Y.; J. Wharton and wife are at Willard'z.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL Continuation of Tilton's Cross-Examination-

Horace Greeley on Free Love. New York, Feb. 4.—The Brooklyn city court-room was again filled with spectators this morn-ing, among whom were many ladies in addition to those usually present. Mrs. Tilton was accom-panied by Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Shearman and three other ladies. Mr. Beecher, his wife and two sons were present. Tilton resumed his place on the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. He was shown a paper which he

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES between Beecher and himself. Witness said: L cannot remember anything that would recall the differences between him and me at that time, not differences between him had me at that discussion be-tween him and me related to the politics of the times. It was then the general befief of the Re-publican party that he had betrayed it. I was then with the general bulk of the Republican party and Beecher was

uld not identify as the letter written by Beecher

SUFFORTING ANDY JOHNSON.

From that period there were no occasion which brought us together on public questions. I first took part in the woman's rights movement after Beccher's lecture in Cooper Institute; I think this was in 1800—before the war; I suppose that all persons taking part in that subject have only one side, and may be regarded as having advanced opinions on that subject; in that light I may be regarded as having advanced opinions in the matter; this brought me into contact with about one thousand speakers and writers on the subject; the chief denunciations I have made against the marriage relation are since the time Heecher invaded my house. [Shown a letter.] I am the writer of this article, and it was published by me; the article was dated December 3, 1870.

Mr. Shearman read the article, which was headed. SUPPORTING ANDY JOHNSON.

"LOVE, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

The article opened by analysing the substantive love, defining the marriage state, and ending with a relation of causes of divorce. This article was inclosed in a volume of the Independent, which was large, and when Mr. Sherman lifted the penderous book up to Tilton to identify the article the audience fairly roared with laughter, as it required all Shearman's efforts to raise the volume to the proper height. The witness was shown another paper, which he identified. He said the original was printed in the Golden Age on August 1, 1872, and promised to produce the original either this afterneon or to-morrow.

Mr. Shearman here read an extract from an article irom the Golden Age of October 14, 1871. The article was headed:

"IN MEMORIAN: THEODORE TILTON."

"IN MEMORIAM: THEODORE TILTON."

Mr. Tilton's reply to this article, which was attached, was also read and placed in evidence as bearing on his free love doctrines.

Mr. Evaris read a poetic effusion of Tilton's, which was published in the Golden Ageon August 1, 1872, and it was placed in evidence.

Witness also identified another article written by him and published in the Golden Age of September 9, 1871. The article was entitled "Theodore Tilton's Rejoinder to Horace Greeley."

Mr. Beach insisted that the paper to which this was a reply should also be put it for counsel to see, and a brief argument ensued over this point. The controversy was settled by Mr. Shearman rending a paragraph relating to the subject from Greeley's letter, giving an illustration of what he "IN MEMORIAM: THEODORE TILTON."

(GHERLEY) MEANT BY "FREE LOVE."

A paragraph from Tilton's rejoinder was read, stating that it seemed to him (Tilton) that Greeley interred by that paragraph that he was in favor of "free love." but this Tilton disclaimed. Other portions of the same article were read referring to divorces between the parties not mated, and advocating the right of divorce for ill-treatment and eruelty. Another article was shown Tilton. Fullerton objected to this article being introduced, and argued that an editor could not be held responsible for what appeared in his paper, as the correspondents of a paper claimed to be heard on certain subjects, and that Tilton could not be held responsible for these utterances, or that they were not expressions of his opinious. Beecher claimed plaintiff should not be made responsible for all expressions of form in his paponsible for all expressions of opinion in his papensible for all expressions of opinions. (GREELEY) MEANT BY "FREE LOVE." Beecher claimed plaintin should not be make re-sponsible for all expressions of opinion in his pa-per. These was not his opinions, but were the ex-pressions of a third party. The other side sought to prove that Tilton

ADVANCED IDEAS OF LIBERTINISM, ADVANCED IDEAS OF LIBERTISISM, as shown by articles published in his paper. Mr Evarts held that he was liable for the expression of his opinion in the editorial part of his paper, and he has got to prove that he did not write it, but that it was inserted without his knowledge, and that when it was brought to his notice he did all he could to extirpate 4t. These expressions were from his office and were for the purpose of inspressing the public. The speaker submitted that he was responsible for these utterances whether he wrote them or not. The court ruled that the matter should be confined to articles that the matter should be confined to articles written by himself or published with his knowl edge and sanction. The witness was then shown the article, and said

HE DID NOT WHITE IT,
and never observed it until two or three weeks
after his attention was called to it, and expressed
a great deal of dissent to its publication. It was
written by an orthodox member of Beechers
congregation, who was a isdy. He did not dissvow it in the columns of his paper. Witness was
shown a pamphlet, which he identified as a olographical sketch of Mrs. Woodhull, of which he
spoke, and which was piaced is evidence.

Mr. Beach said he did not deem this evidence
admissible. It was revised for publication and
corrected by Tilton, and was prepared by her
luchand. It was not the opinion of Tilton, and
was published in consequence of an arrangement
between Moulton. Bescher and Tilton. There
must be seen an adoption of the views of the woman by the writer, otherwise he could not be held
responsible for its utterances.

It seemed to him they were wandering off into
collateral regions of infaity, and needlessly occupying the attention of the Court, and he theretore objected to offering this publication in evidence.

The Court ruled out the publication, after some HE DID NOT WRITE IT.

dence.
The Court ruled out the publication, after some The Court ruled out the publication, after some further argument, and an exception was taken to this ruling.

The letter which was written by Beecher August 30, 1866, in relation to an invitation to preside at a convention of soldiers and sallors, to be held at Cleveland, was placed in evidence and read by exJudge Porter, to which an exception was taken by the prosecution.

Witness then continued: Before the year 1870 I thought I

ENEW BESCHER THOROUGHLY. ENEW BEECHER THOROUGHLY.

I became acquainted with Beecher when I was about fifteen or sixteen years of age. I do not know that there was ever any break between Mr. Beecher and myself with regard to divergencies of political opinions, but I ceased to look on Beecher as a leader in politics or religion. I think this change was due to my own growth, but I was not responsible for Beecher betraying the Republican party in 1865. I think this change began with me at twenty-five or twenty-fix years of age and has increased since. I do not mean to disparage his qualities now, but I have respect for his strength. I overmatched him in the church controversy about the distribution of the church tands. There was no discussion about the Cleveland letter, and I never thought I overmatched him about it. Beecher and I always remained personal friends until 1870. During early years of MY MARRIED LIFE

I always urged Beecher to visit my house frequently; I urged him to come for the reason that he always exhibited great friendliness to me, and also to see my wife, as I considered myself very much honored when my wife was paid respect; Beecher visited me frequently at my present Livingston-street residence; my first prolonged absence from home on lecturing tours in the West began in 1886 or 1865; these continued up to 1871, and lasted from fall until spring; I do not remember asking Beecher to visit my house during my absence, though I may have done so: the last time I visited his house, I think, was in 1861, when I brought a commission from Washington for his son Arthur; one or two little incidents occurred before the demeanor of

which drew my attention to them, but nothing occurred later. For many years Moulton and I had been mutual friends, and our affection for one another was very strong, lasting from boyhood up to the present time. After my difficulties there was no man in my esteem who could be so well trusted as Francis D. Moulton. I think that he in the successor of Sir Philip Sidney in all that is high, noble and honorable.

Court adjourned. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON.

TRIAL OF CHARLES A. DANA.

His Efforts to Escape Judgment by a Retrac-His Efforts to Escape Judgment by a Retraction of the Alleged Libel Ineffectual.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The trial of the libel suit
of Wm. H. Kemble against Charles A. Dana for
the publication in the New York Sun of alleged
libelons charges affecting the character of the
plaintiff, damages being laid at \$60,000, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court. The alleged libel charged against the the defendant
that he had unlawfully and corruptly conspired
with others named to cheat and defraud the State
of Pennsylvania of \$300,000; that he had conof Pennsylvania of \$300,000; that he had con-spired with one Hartranft, iraudulently and ille-gally, to deliver certain vouchers, public documents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to a special agent to be appointed by the Governor to collect war claims of that State; that he had

a special agent to so appointed by the overlar to collect war claims of that State; that he had wrongfully and corruptly aided and abetted an attempt to defraud the State of Pennsylvania by the special agent, George C. Evans, a letter of introduction to a lawyer in Washington; that he had fradulently and corruptly carried cut and effected a compiracy to cheat and defraud the State of Pennsylvania.

Before the case was opened efforts were made to settle it without a trial. The plaintiff, after the jury was empanneled, stated that not having brought the suit for the sake of mothey, he was willing, if the defendant should make full retraction, to allow judgment to be entered for mere nominal damages. The defendant declined in any willing, if the suit was discontinued, to retract the charge that plaintiff had received momey. This not being satisfactory the case proceeded. New York, Feb. 4—p. m.—The case of Kemble against Dana, of the Sus, for libel; ended in a disagreement of the jury. At one time they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction, but just previous to being called into court they were equally divided.

Congregational Conference.

Naw Yoak, Feb. 4.—The annual conference of the Congregational Churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity was held to-day. Reports from the different churches were received, among them one from Plymouth church, showing an increase of eighty members since last year, and declaring that the congregation were soundent that the ministrations of their paster were blessed by God.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

USE OF SOME VERY ENCIVIL LANGUAGE.

SOME SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Department News-Post Office Investigation-The Proposed Increase of Board - Revenue Inspectors

after the Baltimore Collector.

It was fully expected, by all who are unselfishly sterested in its power and progress, that the proseedings in the House of Representatives yesterday would mark an era in the history of the Reublican party, and add still another to the many vidences it has given during its existence of its devotion to the fundamental principles of its organization—human justice and the equal rights of all men—by the passage of the civil rights bill. In anticipation of this event, at an early hour the galleries were filled to their utmost limits by antious spectators, representing all classes. Indeed, so great was the desire to hear the debate that the corridors were filled with persons, both male and female, who walted patiently, in the hope that some of the "ins" would get tired and give them a chance; but most of them were disappointed, for the proceedings proved to be of such a peculiar and interesting character that those which had seats occupied them until the adjournment. The reporters' gallery, like the others, was crewded with those entitled to its privileges, and peculiar need to its privileges, and peculiar how the following the most open of the members of the most unparitamentary langrange used during the sosion. The civil rights bill was the first in order, but before its consideration Mr. Lamar, of Miss, scree to bill. In anticipation of this event, at an early

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION and disclaimed certain of his utterances as reported in The National Refuncional Mr.
Butler and other gentlemen sustained him in his
statement, and Mr. Houni, of Ga., (Democrat,)
took the foor in opposition to the bill. He was followed by the Judas Iscarlot renegade of Virginia,
who sought to defend his action in joining the
Democrats in their opposition to the bill, and made
some still remark about the strictures in this paper
upon his conduct being inspired by authority,
which he must have known were far-fotched and
uptrue. He then gave his record as a nolitician. which he must have known were far fetched and untrue. He then gave his record as a politician, and took his seat in order that Mr. E. R. Hoar, a Republican, might be heard in advocacy of the measure. His remarks were just, sound and tomperate, and were a fair reflection of the views of the great party he in part represents, especially that portion of them in which he declared that neither the bill nor the party expected in any way, manner, shape or form to enact or urge social equality.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., another Republican, followed in an able legal argument to show that under the Constitution Congress had the right to pass the bill, a fact which had been assalled by lawed in an able legal argument to show that under the Constitution Congress had the right to pass the bill, a fact which had been assailed by some of the Democratic members. He was interrupted by Mr. Lamar and other gentlemen, who challenged certain of his statements, and by the first named it was elaimed that in the State of Mississippi the colored people had

More Privilings Than the white.
This was, in turn, accounted for by Mr. Mckee, Republican, of the same State, who said that the laws referred to were made by a Republican Government, and, while the gentleman might be legally right, he was certainly practically wrong.
Mr. Lamar retorted good humoredly, and Mr. E. H. Roberts took the floor and defended the bill.
Mr. Stannard of Mo., who was elected as a Republican, took occasion to say that he would vote sgainst the bill, because he thought the colored people of his State did not desire its passage, and he did not think it would elevate them any.
Mr. Cain, of S. C., the first colored speaker of the day, expressed his visws on the school question in a brief and practical manner, and then MORE PRIVILEGES THAN THE WHITE. the day, expressed his views on the school question in a brief and practical manner, and the rugot in some hard hits on weak-kneed Northern brothers, who sought to interrogate him, amid the laughter of the House. His concluding contible appeal for a fair chance received the merited applause of all. Mr. Chittenden, of New York, another faint-hearted Republican, talked about living, dying and sinking [langhter] with the Republican party. As a part of his spaced he made the cowardly acknowledgment that he did not care to have the colored people of the New England and New York cities admitted to the hotels, theatres and churches, and would not vote for it South. Probably he would vote to exclude them from heaven if an opportunity afforded. Mr. White, of Ala., one of the sternest and most unfinehing of the Northern native-born Republicans, made a speech in advocacy of the biff as prepared by himself, and was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of the same State, who contented himself with protesting gaulust the passage and quoting some of the previens utterances of Mr. White before his conversion. He was followed by Mr. Eldredge in a speech, and then

ME. JOHN YOUNG BROWN got the floor and the excitement began, time the floor of the House as well as got the floor; and the excitement began. By this time the floor of the House as well as all the seats were crowded with persons who had been unable to obtain admission to the gallaries. Vice President Wilson and many of the Senators were also present as interested spectators. Mr. Brown had not proceeded far before it was apparent that his remarks were intended to have a personal application, and that they were full of bitter expressions. Referring to some of the acts of the Republican party he said they were "born in malignity," when he was interrupted by a point of order by Mr. Hale, of New York, but the Speaker ruled that the words did not transcend the ordinary limits of debate, which was applauded by the Democrats. Proceeding, he addressed himself in direct terms to the members of the opposition as having been "tried and found wanting," when he was notified that he must address his remarks to the House, in the ordinary manner, which he did by continuing, "your conduct in this and other matters, Mr. Speaker," ac. This put the laugh on Mr. Haline, who enjoyed it with the other members. A she proceeded he warmed up with his subject, and soon he poured forth the torrent of invective against the imaginary man he had in his mind's eye. As the words were uttered he seemed to

other members. As he proceeded he warmed up with his subject, and soon he poured forth the torrent of invective against the imaginary man he had in his mind's eye. As the words were uttered he seemed to

THEMBLE WITH EXCITEMENT:

but he halted promptly as the Speaker's gavel fell, and listencd to the inquiry as to whether he referred to a member of the House. As promptly as he had halted, he as promptly responded that he had mentioned no name; that he had a man in his eye. During this time the excitement had spread through the hall, and the members sat waiting for the blow they felt must come. He resumed, referring to the Socitish executioner whose name was linked with his manifold crimes, and concluded with his terrible philipple, "If should be called upon to characterise one pusilanimous in war, inhuman in peace, immeral in society, and inakmous in politics I should call him Butlerized." The bomb had exploded; hearly every man in the House was on his feet; there was a faint effort at applance, but it was drowned in the crites of order and the taps of the Speaker's gavel. Probably the only two members in their seats at this time were the assailant and assailed. Mr. Butler, sturdy and immovable, occupied his accustomed seat. He may have been a shade paler than a knowned; before, but he made no move or sign. He glanced quickly over the hall, saw that if he needed a defence the Republican majority were mady to furnish it without any word from him. In his seat, on the other side, sat Mr. Brown. His face was finshed, and in his excitement he toyed nervously with a paper on his desk. He saw the storm his het blood and angry words had aroused, and was probably thinking of the consequences they would certainly entail. His speech, though short, had been tail of the fire of the did sectional time. He speake of the Seuthern people as "out" should be a negative to the same place. He was, however, like them, bold in their utterance, and mr. Hale, of New York, asked that the word be taken down and reported. Mr. Negley excit

tinct votce by the Clerk amid the

markethless silence

of the entire assemblage.

The reading concluded, Mr. Hale, of New York,
arose and sent to the desk the resolution of censure. This brought to their feet many of the Democrate, but thinking it would lead to an endless
debate. Mr. Hale demanded the previous question. Mr. Cox and he had a little spat about
some words used one former occasion by Mr.
Hale, and, that gentleman insisting on his demend for the previous question, the vote by fellers was ordered, and twe gentlemen voted.

Mr. Dawes was then recognized, and offered
his resolution of expulsion amid applause, which
was soon checked. Short speeches ere and cenwere made by Mesers. Cox, Hale of N. Y., Eldredge, Hale of Me., and Mr. Lamar, who had
been appointed the representative of Mr. Hawel.
In a dignified manner he reverted to the fact of
the looseness of speech which 'so often characterired the debates, and while he did not seek to
justify the language, he sought to excuse it on

account of precedents which were then and subsequently mentioned. Mr. Dawes inquired whether Mr. Brown wished to say snything, to which that goatleman briefly responded by stating that he thought the language he had used to the Speaker in the colloquy was clear and explicit, and he disclaimed having acted in bad faith or in an evasive manner. Mr. Dawes further asked whether he had snything to say about the remarks themselves, to which he replied defantly: "No. SHE: LETAND BY THE ERGORD."

"NO. SIR: I STAND BY THE RECORD."

Mr. Hoar took the floor and in a dignified, but severe manner, spoke of the offence of the member, which he elained consisted as much in the evasion of the Speaker's question prof the debate. Mr. Lamar took exception to the \$100 fmr. Hoar's remarks, and said that under the circumstances it required notified recoverage nor courtesy to make thems. Mr. Hoar amplained the scope and intent of his remarks, at which Mr. Lamar spologised for his words. Mr. Wood defended the action of Mr. Brown as being no more than any others, and Mr. Eddredge tried to get the House in a good humor by relating some of the ludderous personalities which grace the columns of the Globe and Record. Finding there was no chance for the adoption of his resolution of expulsion. Br. Dawes withdraw it, and demanded the provious question on the original resolution of censure. Mr. Cax moved to lay on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered and it was lost. While the vote was being taken Mr. Butler left his seat and walked about the hall, speaking to the different members and appearing unconcerned, once or twice crossing to the Democratic side to speak with Messrs. Wood and Eldredge, who stood very near where Mr. Brown sat by the side of Mr. Lamar. While this was going on Mr. Brown prepared two copies of his resignation, one to be handed to the Speaker and the other telegraphed to the Governor of Kentucky; but "NO, SIR; I STAND BY THE RECORD." MR. JOHN YOUNG BROWN CENSURED.

to the Governor of Kentucky; but

THE WHERE COUNSELS

of his friends prevailed, and he concluded to bow
to the mandates of the House and pay the penalty
of his offence by accepting the consure. He was
for the time being the centre of attraction, but
bore it quietly, as he had somewhat cooled off.
The motion to lay on the table was not agreed to,
the previous question was seconded, and the roli
was called on the passage of the resolution.
While this was proceeding Mr. Blaine left the
chair, and taking a position at the Clerk's deak,
writeout the brief course it was soon his duly
to inflict. The vote was then announced—lot to 78.
Mr. Butler asked leave to make his personal
caplanation, which he did, declaring that during
his eight years' services in Congress he had never
began a personal attack on any man; but when
a man attacked him he had never left him until
he was sorry for it.
Mr. Brown was than called for and processed.

a man attacked him he had never left him until
he was sorry for it.
Mr. Hrown was then called for, and, proceeding down the nisle, he was met in front of the
Speaker's chair, and bowed slightly. The reprimand was then administered in a dignified manner by the Speaker.
After the Speaker had concluded, Mr. Brown
relierated his sixtement that he did not intend to
evade the question of the Speaker as he had
charged, and then, turning, said: "And in my
remarks I meant no disrespect to the House."
He then resumed his seat and the regular business was proceeded with. The Memory of Lincoln.

A petition was presented in the Senate yester-day, praying that the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be nominated a 'legal holiday," that a universal people may re-cice together in this great gift of God to man. Treasury Business.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yes-terday were \$380,220.06. Receipts from customs for the week ending Japuary 50: New York, \$1,823,826.13; Philadel-phia, \$127,384.91; Baltimore, \$73,518.50; New Or-leans, \$48,624.15. The Alabama Committee.

It was expected that the House Special Comsubmit their report at an early day, but the recent testimony being of a somewhat damaging nature to the Democrata, the minority have asked and received permission to send to Alabama for some rebutting teatmony. This will, of course, delay the report some time.

Post Office Investigation. The Postmaster General has ordered an invesmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Or-leans and Galveston. For this duty he has de-tailed the same agent who lately made-investiga-tions in Northern cities, and upon whose reports the Postmaster General reorganised so many post offices.

Sac and Fox Indians. Two chiefs of the Sac and Fox bands of Indians, conspicuous for the magnificence of their feathers and the brilliancy of their war-paint, visited the President yesterday and had a brief

Maryland Harbors. Among the Executive communications laid be-Among the Executive communications laid Sefore the House of Representatives were reports from Gen. A. A. Humphreys of surveys of the harbors of Christield and Leonardstown, transmitting reports of the surveys made by Heury Bacon, engineer in charge. For the harbor of Christield two plans are submitted, the estimated cost of which are, respectively \$81,560 and \$55,000. For the harbor of Leonardstown four plans, the estimated cost ranging from \$13,000 to

The Caucus. In addition to the facts of the recent meeting of House, as reported in This Republical yester-day, it has transpired that the meeting was a unit in indorsing the suggestion that the lact of 1871 for the suppression of the Ka. Elux should at once be re-enacted and made to apply to the White Leaguers. The committee were also in favor of the suggested increased appropriation. During the debate Senator Morton, who was present, said that he considered this one of the darkest hours the Republic had ever known, and that unless appropriate legislation could be had to meet the emergency there could be no possible protection for the lives and property of certain citizens in certain States.

The Baltimore Collectorship.

The Vice President laid before the Senate yes terday the following communication, addressed to that body by Thomas K. Rich, under date of Baltimore, February 2, 1875: I do most respectfully charge that Mr. Washington Booth is holding the office of collector of customs at Baltimore, Md., in direct violation of law. SPECIFICATIONS.

First. He is energed in the foreign shipping and commerce business in the city of Baltimere. Second. He is consul for the Republic of Chili. Third, He is a director and president of the Baltimore and Savannah Steamphip Company, owning and running a line of steamships coastwise between Baltimore and Savannah. Fourth. He is a very large owner of the capital stock of the Baltimore and Savannah Steamship Company.

Fifth. He is a direct owner of a very large share of the steamer Saragossa, a steamer plying be-Fifth. He is a direct owner of a very large share of the steamer Saragossa, a steamer plying between Baltimore and Savannah.
Undeubted proof can be adduced to substantiate all the above charges, and I do most respectfully ask that a committee from year honorable body be appointed to investigate the above charges, with power to send for persons and papers.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Thomas R. Rich.
The communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

After the Light-House Board.

Mittee on Commerce.

After the Light-House Board.

Senator Sargent, as a sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a report on the Senate resolution directing that committee to inquire whether the light-house board requires reorganisation to promote its efficiency, and whether the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury is a clearly defined by law as is necessary for the interests of the public service. This report was yesterday ordered to be printed for the consideration of the committee. After stating the origin, organisation and duties of the light-house establishment and giving credit for sundry improvements instituted by the present organisation, the report calls attention to the diffusion of responsibility among so many persons in the central office and the two light-house officers of the navy, two army engineers and two efficers of the navy, two army engineers and two scientific civilians, together with two secretaries, and in every district there is a light-house engineer and an army or navy officer called the inspector of the district.

Moreover, the board, instead of being merely advisory, is administrative in its functions. These causes, it is alleged, have led to a want of economy, to a neglect of investigating and adopting improvements, and to a want of harmony both in the cantral administrative board and in the district. The resport says there is evidence showing that the expenses of the service could be reduced 150,000 per annum, and that in all probability of using mineral cell instead of lard oil, the cuttest of \$100,000 per annum, and that in all probability of using mineral oil netsed of of lard oil, the cuttest of \$100,000 per annum, as other nations have effected similar savings by the change. The main remedy proposed if to piace the service incharge of a director and secretary, nutler the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Ways and Means Committee. selves to "glittering generalities" rather than to pointed discussions on the main recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the tariff bill. The discussion, however, developed the fact that a sturry, if not a united opposition, will be made by the Democratic side of the House to an increase in taxation. They will undoubtedly claim that they did not make the law that they are in no way responsible for a non-compliance with its strict construction, and that the Republican party must take the full burden upon their own shoulders of imposing additional taxes upon the people. It is just, though, to say that at least one of the Democratic members of the committee rises, in this case, above mere partianably, and looks upon the whole question from a business and legal suandpoint, and it is possible that his voice and influence may be potent enough to quite divide his side of the House on the final voice.

It may be well, in this connection, to pointedly That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in our, or in notes paid in our, or in notes payable on demand here-to'ere authorized to be issued, and by law receivable and the paid in our, or in notes payable on demand here-to'ere authorized to be issued, and by law receivable.

able in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

"First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and sotes of the United States.

"Second. To the purphase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the last day of July, 1802, which is to be set apart as a shaking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

"Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

May 11, 1864, Congress passed a joint resolution to this effect: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period, not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt. Provided, That the obligation to create the sinking fund according to the act of February 28, 1892, shall not be impaired thereby."

This is about as pisin as words can make it, and the terrices of a lawyer hardly seem necessary to enable one to understand it. At any rate, the Secretary plants himself upon its strict construction, and under his administration the sinking fund is not to be neglected whatever other deficit may occur for the want of money. He will claim that he has no right to use the revenues of the Government only as the law directs. Thirty-two millions of dollars or thereabouts is now due the sinking fund. To meet the obligations an increased taxation becomes a necessity, and in some shape it will undoubtedly be made.

Revenue Supervisors. Section 49 of the act of July 26, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, among other things, provides "that the President may nominate, and, provides "that the President may nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint, not exceeding ten officers, to be called supervisors of internal revenue, each one whom shall be, by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed to duty in any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to piace according to the exigency of the public service." While Judge Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury Col. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recommendathat a transfer of Supervisors, as above indicated, should be made, but for some reason or other declined to approve the recommendation, and the matter was suspended until very recently, when Col. Douglass called the attention of Secretary Bristow to the provision of the law and reaswed his recommendation that a transfer of supervisors be made.

Secretary Bristowagreed with the Commissioner.

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his recommendation that a transfer of supervisors be made.

Secretary Bristowagreed with the Commissioner, and it is understood that the President was consulted and expressed his approval also. Immediately preparations were made to carry out the law, and a few days since Secretary Bristow isased an order directing the transfer of supervisors, as follows:

Louis M. Foulke transferred from headquarters at San Francisco to headquarters at Rallegh, N. C.; Lucian Hawley from headquarters at New York city to headquarters at Boston, Mass; John M. Hedrick from headquarters at Ottamwa, Iowa, to headquarters at Chicago; Daniel W. Munn from headquarters at Chicago; Daniel W. Munn from headquarters at Chicago to headquarters at New York: John McDonaid from headquarters at New Heate, Indiana, to beadquarters at Ctimawa, lows; F. D. Sewali from headquarters at Ctimawa, lows; F. D. Sewali from headquarters at Tottmwa, lows; F. D. Sewali from headquarters at Philadelphia to headquarters at St. Louis; P. Burgess Hunt, recently appointed to fill the vanancy caused by the resignation of Supervisor Cobb, will be permitted to remain at his present headquarters at Lexington, Ky.

The officers above named are directed to be at their new headquarters on the 18th instant. To each supervisor there will be assigned two special agents other than those who have heretofore evved with them. There are several good reasons sesigned for making the above changes. Among them are: First, a desire on the part of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to test the efficiency of the service. Second, to prove to the people of the whole country that the revenue laws are administered allike in all sections. The transfers are only temporary, and within six months it is very probable that the supervisor will sil be again ordered to their did headquarters. The following is a complet

and Louisians; Lewis M. Foulke, San Francisco, Cal.—Califernia, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Arisona Territorice; Lucian Hawley, No. 83 Cedar street, N. Y.—New York; John M. Hedrick, Ottumwa, Iowa—Iowa, Minnerota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming Territories; Daniel W. Munn, Chicago, III.—Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan; John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri, Kansas, Arkannas, Terma and Naw Mexico, and Indian

III.—Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan; John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico and Indian Territorier; Simon T. Powell, New Castle, Ind.—Ohio and Indians; Parker W. Perry, Raieigh, N. C.—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; F. A. Sewali, Beston, Mass.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermoni, Massachuseits, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Alexander P. Tutton, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryiand and District of Columbia.
The order of the Secretary, directing the transfer mentioned above, created quite a sensation among certain of the supervisors, who, instead of at once commencing preparations to obey the order, came, post haste, to Washington to protest sgainst it. This was not the case with all of them, however. Two or three have notified the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of their readiness to depart for their new headquarters. Supervisors Tutton, of Philadelphia, and Munn, of Chicago, are in the city; and Supervisors McDonald and Hedrick are said to be on their way here. Supervisor Munn, in company with Senator Logan and Representative Ward, of Illinois, called on Commissioner Douglass yesterday morring to protest against the proposed change, but failed to convince him that the interest of the Government would be best served by revoking the order. It is a significant fact that the only objections to the change is made on purely political grounds.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

Annexation of Darfour. CATRO, Feb. 4.-Darfour has been annexed to

The Dead Emperor. SHANGHAE, Feb. 3.—A proclamation has been issaed formally announcing the death of the Emperor, giving in detail the caremonies observed at the funeral, and stating that the question of sucession to the throne had been settled. Tranquil-

Gold-A Fatal Fire. LONDON, Feb. 4.—Advices from Cape Good Hope say that large nuggets have been found in By a fire in the town of St. Ellenbosch a number of houses were destroyed and several persons burned to death.

A Royal Marriage.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 .- Prince Philip, Duke of Primes of Wales, Duo D'Aumale, the Compt de Paris and many other persons of rank and dis-tinction were present. The Archbishop of Ma-lines performed the ceremony. CUBA.

Difficulty of Punishing the Insurgents. Difficulty of Punishing the Insurgents.

New York, Feb. 4.—A Havans letter, dated
January 30, says: But little information can be
obtained regarding the movements of the insurgents in the Cinco Villas district, but enough is
known to prove that a vary large force of Government troops, now operating in that department,
has so far falled to do anything more than protect certain exposed localities and prevent some
plantations from being burned. The insurgents
have done some damage, burning several settlements and plantations, but not as much as was
expected.

It is generally believed; that they spare plan-

ments and plantations, but not as much as was expected. It is generally believed; that they spare plantations whenever planters pay them a consideration for so doing; contrary, however, to what journals predicted as a certainty The insurgents remain on this side of the Trocha, and from the fact that they kill neither private individuals captured on plantrions, nor solidiers captured in action, are gaining the good will of the country people and are respected by Spaniards.

Continued Successes of Alfonso's Troops. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Herald cable special lated Paris, February 4, says: The following has dated Paris, February 4, says: The following has been received from Herals correspondent at Villada, February 2: Gen. Moriones entered Nosin, eight miles from Pampeluna by road from Sanguisa to-day with 20,000 men. He will enter Pampeluna to-morrow, and probably attack Carascal simultaneously from rear, having now turned that important position.

The Corlists, numbering 2,000 men, are at Sanguesa. They held the Sanguesa road, but were out-generalied, Moriones making believe that the principal attack would be made at Carrascal, where they concentrated. While Moriones advanced on the other road the Sanguesa road was held by the Carlists.

At Moreal the fighting was very severe. There are no accounts of the killed and wounded. Moriones suffered severely.

If Carascal is attacked the moving will probabily be followed by the capture of Puente La Reins.

The attack upon Estella will then be renewed.

Reins.

The attack upon Estella will then be renewed on the battle around of Arruss. The battle is only really commending, and it is impossible to predict the result. I may possibly be cut off from further communications. The Carlists are abandoning Villadas and will region Mair.

The Alfonsists have captured Fuents is Regua at the point of the bayonst. Their victory was complete and they are now within six killumetres of Estella. of Estella.

The village of Puenta la Beyna was set on fire by a shell and destroyed.

King Alfonso was under fire for the first time in a skirmish at Otelan.

General Loma defeated the Carlists yesterday at Cestons, ten miles south of San Sebastian, after five hours' hard fighting. He captured cannon, which he will use for the desupce of Corres-

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

BAY OF INDUSTRY IN THE SENATE.

AIRING DIRTY LINEN IN PUBLIC.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

ARENA OF CHOICE BILLINGSGATE.

Bepresentatives Calling Pet Names-Attempts to Justify by Appeals to the Law of Precedent-Expulsion or Censure-Hon, Jno. Young Brown Publicly Reprimanded - Civil Rights Vindicated.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

SENATE. Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., presented the petition of Bonsel & Co. and other merchants of Bal-timore, against the restoration of duty on teaand coffee. Finance. Mr. MORTON presented a memorial, signed by 1,500 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, asking to be reimbursed their losses. Finance. Mr. SOOTT presented joint resolutions of the

Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of an appro-THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ONIO SIVER.

ommerce. The VICE PRESIDENT hald before the Sen-The VICE PRESIDENT inid before the Senate a communication from the President, indoming the report of the Secretary of War of the action taken in issuing supplies for the relief of persons suffering from the drouth and the grasshopper plague in Kansas and Nobraska, and asking approval of such action. Military Affairs. Mr. SARGENT, as a sub-committe of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a report in reference to the efficiency of the light-house service, &c.; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STOUKTON called up the bill to incorporate the

TRUSTRES OF THE LOUISE HOME.

TRUSTEES OF THE LOUISE HOME,
and for other purposes.

Mr. HOUTW ELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine hospital service.

Mr. UGLESBY presented a memorial of citizens of Chicago in favor of establishing a branch mint in that city. Finance.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the third section of the bill to incorporate the Louise Home, which authorizes the closing of that part of the public alley, fifteen feet wide, in said squars, which opens on Massachusetts arenue. He objected to this authority as liable to interfere with the rights of others.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., said this matter had been fully considered by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and he thought the rights of every one would be amply protected.

Some furtner discussion ensued, and Mr. EDMUNDS said there were other objections to the bill, as it exempted this corporation from taxation, not only as to the property it now had, but any which it might hereafter acquire.

Without action on the bill it was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING presented the

Without action on the bill it was laid over. Mr. CONKLING presented the ERMORIAL OF STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS AND of Washington and Georgatown, asking relief from grievous wrongs under which they labor. He commended this matter to the attention of the Committee on the District.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions to print statements of the Court of Chaims and the report of the Commissioner of Patents: which were reasoned. the Court of Claims and the report of the Com-missioner of Patents; which were passed.

Mr. CONKLING presented joint resolutions of the New York Logishstare in relation to the removal of obstructions at field Gato, and against the proposed improvement of Kill Von Kull, New York harbor, but did not ask to have them referred, as similar resolutions were pre-sented by his colleague [Mr. Fanron] a few days ago. days ago.

A number of private pensions were adversely

reported upon and indef BILL AMENDING THE PENSION LAWS so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled.

Mr. LUGAN called up House bill for the relief of sufferers by grasshoppers, &c., which was named. lief of sufferers by grasshoppers, ac., which was passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Claims, reperted adversely on bill to pay certain perrens and corporations therein named for losses sustained by the St. Albans raid on October 19, 1864, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced bill to amond forty-first section of sact of June 20, 1874, to provide a government for the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

Mr. EDM UNDS, by request, introduced bill to amend the bankrupt sot. Judiciary.

amend the bankrupt set. Judiciary, Mr. BOREMAN, from Committee on Terri-tories, reported a substitute for Semate bill to establish THE TERRETORY OF PERSINA. THE THERTPORY OF PERSINA.

Also, from same egamnitiee, a substitute for the bill relating to the approval of bills in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. CONKLING presented memorial of C. R. Green, asking indemnity for the loss of his ship Decatur, being one of the claims growing out of depredations of privateers during the late war. Judiciary.

The calendar of general orders being proceeded with, the Committee on Claims was called, and, on motion of Mr. SCOTT, the following bills were disposed of:

Senate bill for relief of Frances A. Robinson, deceased. Passed.

Senate bill for relief of George W. Dawson.

Passed. Senate bill for relief of Goorge tr. Passed.
House bill for relief of Joseph J. Petri. Passed.
Senate bill for relief of the trustees of the
Methodist Episcopal church at New Creek, West
Virginia. Passed.
Senate bill for relief of Angeline Logan. Passed.

House bill for relief of John B. Tyler, of Ky.

House bill for relief of John B. Tyler, of Ky. Passed.
House bill for relief of Francis Dodge. Passed.
House bill granting relief to John L. Williams, of N. Y. Passed.
House bill for relief of John Breunan. Passed.
Senate bill for relief of John Montgomery and Thomas E. Williams. Passed.
Senate bill for relief of John Montgomery and thomas E. Williams. Passed.
Senate bill for relief of J. W. Drew, late additional paymaster, U. S. army. Amended and passed.
Senate bill for relief of Samuel G. Evans, late collector internal revenue, Fourth Texas district.
Passed.
House bill for relief of Cornelius S. Underwood, deceased. Indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill for the relief of Belle E. Hammond, of Closter, Bergen county, New Jersey. Indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill for relief of Passley & McCliux, of

and nor commores.

Mr. SCOTT said this was one of a class of cases, probably some eighteen or twenty in number, yet undisposed of, and which may be properly called Southern claims growing out of the late war. These claims were of a nature which had always given rise to much debate in the Semate, and the committee would like to have a test vote; indicating the disposition of the Semate in regard to them, as if it was adverse it was uscless for the committee to waste any more time in considering them. He saked for a further extension of one hour in which to condider these bills.

Mr. CONKLING opposed any further consideration of this class of bills, as he held that even if passed here they were liable to be defeated by the interposition of the Executive veto.

While Mr. C. was still speaking, the time allotted to the committee expired, and, on motion of Mr. MORTON, by a vote of 21 to 18, his concurrent resolution to REPEAL THE 22D JOINT-RULE

in reference to the counting of the electoral vote vote was taken up. He said, for want of time and other reasons, he was satisfied that the proposed constitutional amendment, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to change the present method of electing the President and Vice President, could not become a part of the Constitution before the next Presidential election. He did not think it necessary to repeat what he had already said as to the danger of allowing the 22d joint-rule to remain instel. Under it, as was known, the vote of the Rate of New York might be thrown cut by either House on the mest frivolous objection. He would now medify his resolution so as to amend the 22d joint-rule, by providing that no objection to the reception and counting of the electoral vote of any State shall be valid unless said objection is sustained by the affirmative vote of the two Houses.

Mr. BAYARD argued that neither the rule as it now stood or as proposed to be admended had any warrant under the Constitution. There was not a line in the Constitution anywhere which can be construed to give any authority whatever to the Senate to exercise the least control over the electoral vote.

Mr. THURMAN said this proposition came from the Senate to exercise the least control over the electoral vote.

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Mr. TRURMAN said Congress should relieve this rule of its dancer.

mr. MORTON said Congress should relieve Mr. MORTON and Congress another relevent this rule of its dasher.
Mr. EDMUNDS said this matter was of such importance that it should be referred for consideration.
Mr. MORTON said the only objection he had to the reference was that there was danger of the thing being jammed off.
The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morros he would move to take up the steamboat bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LaMAR, of Miss, rose to a personal ex-planation, and discialmed certain language im-puted to him in the record, and in this connection eferred to a paragraph in

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN descriptive of the scene in the House, in which it is asserted that Mr. McLhan attempted to pass over to Mr. Buylms, but was prevented by Mr. LAMAR and one of his Texas colleagues. Mr. LAMAR said he was not within six feet of Mr. Mc-LEAN, but he observed him closely and saw no indication of violence. On the contrary his voice and manner was remarkably quiet.

Mr. BUTLER said he would observe that he saw no such movement.

Several volces near Mr. McLean's seat. "There

was none."

Mr. BLOUNT, of Ga., then addressed the
House in opposition to THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, contending that there was no necessity for the bill, and that all the rights of the colored people were secured by existing law, and could be en-forced in the State courts. He argued that the logical sequence of the present action of Congress was the removal of all cases from the State to the Federal courts, and the practical nullification of State everyment. State government.

Mr. SENER, of Va., said he recognized the fact that he stood

fact that he stood

In A PECULIAR POSITION,

yet, but for the fact that he had been indecently assaulted, he should not feel it incumbent upon him to stand here and justify his position or the vote that he should give on the dvil rights bill. He was here, after he had twice given his vote against the measure. As a representative of the people he had the right, under the Constitution, to speak here not only in discussion, but when his name was called to vote.

He had so spoken from his honest convictions, and for no speaking had been denounced as the Judas Iscariot of the Hepublican party. The civil rights bill had never been recognised as all of Republicanism. In 1872 the elsven reconstructed States voted for the first time for a President of the United States, and eight of them was the civil rights measures made a test of Republicanism. His own State, that never before had swerred from Democracy, at that time cast her vote for that

SOLDIER AND STATISMAN GRANT. SOLDIER AND STATESMAK-GRANT.
Yet because a representative of the people comes here and votes as he told his people he would when he asked their votes he is assailed in this manner, and that constitutional guarantee that a member should not be called to account for words spoken in debate has been violated, for he charged that the assult made upon him by the organ of the party was made by authority. But why, it was asked, vote against the rule. Because the Democracy had at no time shown any disposition to resort to dilatory motions on any measure exwas asked, vote against the ruis. Because the Democracy had at no time shown any disposition to resort to dilatory motions on any measure except this bill. He had voted twice to prevent its being forwarded to its passage, because in his section there was a good feeling between the blacks and the whites, and because in his State the school system was open allie to the whites and the blacks.

But it was said the bill was open to debate and amendment. He understood enough of legislation to know that the Senate would insist upon its original bill, and that a committee of conference could report it say time. The Republican party, he said, came into power with its skirts free from intolerance. If it had lived long enough to be intolerant, then the days of its power were numbered. If it could not appeal to the judgment and good sense of the people, then its usefulness was gone. He had stood by the party with all the strength and force he had in the hustings against this very intolerance. He had never been a slave owner, or in sympathy with the slave-holders.

When the passions angendered by this strife. holders.

When the passions engendered by this strife and the III-feeling growing out of this discussion had passed away, whether his vote was or

had passed away, whether his vote was or

WAS NOT JUSTIFIED BY TIME,
he would be credited with having voted from
honest convictions. He had been before his
people in 1872 and in 1874. In 1872 the civil rights
measures were not considered party measures,
and it was understood the colored people did not
desire its passage. In 1873 Judge Hughes, the
Republican candidate for Governor, declared
himself opposed to it. In 1874 he went before his
constituents with a record as opposed to the civil
rights bill. He was defeated because, at the last
moment, an impression was created that he would
yield to party pressure and support it. If he went
down he went down with the party. He declared
that he should vote against the bill again. It was
based upon the assumption that the colored
people could not clevate themselves by their own
intelligence and good conduct. This he denied.
The time would come when prejudice would die,
but history showed that legislation had never
put down, but, on the contrary, aggravated popular prejudices.
Mr. E. B. HOAR, of Mass., said that the

iar prejudices.

Mr. E. B. HOAR, of Mass., said that the speeches made on the Democratic side seemed to be on the presumption that the colored people of the country were a class of citizens who could be They all spoke of the negroes as "these people," and in a sneering way. He did not believe that the passage of this act would affect the matter of the colored people in the late sizes States, because the enforcement of all their rights depended upon the action of juries in the yielinage. He insisted that no social equality was intended by this bill. All it did was to make all men equal before the law. The matter of social equality would regulate itself according to the tastes of gentlemen. DEPRIVED OF THRIS LIBERTY AT WILL.

of gentlemen.

Mr. HALE, of N. Y., referring to the argument made restorday by Mr. Fixes on the ment made yesterday by Mr. Fixue on the argument made yesterday by Mr. Fixue on the Committee of the Committee, except under the thirteensh, fourteensh and fitteensh amedienes to that instrument. He was a member of the Congress that passed the fourteensh amendment, and he had wisted against it solely on the ground that the last section of that amendment granted against it solely on the ground that the last section of that amendment provide to Congress which had not been previously granted. But in view of decisions made by the Supreme Court in relation to that amendment he would support this bill, because he understood that in certain States of the Union there were laws in existence in contravontion of the fourteenth amendment. He believed Congress could correct that by law.

Mr. LAMAR, of Miss., requested Mr. Halle to name a single Southern State that had laws in contravention and violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. HALE said he could not specify but he

amendment.

Mr. HALE said he could not specify, but he lid not suppose the fact could be denied, as it had been so frequently charged. He supposed he fact was notorious. Several Southern members denied that such Several Southern members denied that such was the fact.

Mr. LAMAR said that if there was a single Southern State that had such laws as were intimated by Mr. Halk he, like that gentleman, was not aware of it.

Mr. HALE, of N. Y., said he would inquire whether, under the laws of Mississippi, it was possible for colored men to travel on the rail roads of the State with the same comfort, convenience and facility as the white people.

Mr. LAMAR replied that it was possible. More than that They could travel in Mississippi with more privileges than the white people of the State. State.
Mr. HALE. Then that State is an exception.
Mr. McKEE, of Miss., said that logally his
colleague was right. The law had been passed
by a Republican State government.
BUT PRACTICALLY HIS COLLEAGUE WAS WRONG.

Mr. LAMAH. And my colleague is legally and practically wrong.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of N. Y., asked whether Senate bill for relief of Peasley & McCliug, of Nashua, N. H. Passed.

Senate bill for relief of Peasley & McCliug, of Nashua, N. H. Passed.

House bill for relief of H. M. Dampley, of Massachusetts. Passed.

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Senate bill for Resed.

Senate bill for relief of Terre Haute and Indianoplis Railroad Company, successors of the Terre Haute and Richmond Hailroad Company, of Indians. Passed.

Senate bill for relief of the Massack of American diverse were desired, and therefore the discussion and the passage of the bill was necessary.

Mr. STANNARD, of Mo., said he had voted for the rule lately adopted, but he had steadily opposed the civil rights bill because he believed it would create a prejudice against them. The school frelilities for both races were equal all over the State were opposed to it. He believed it would create a prejudice against them. The school frelilities for both races were equal all over the State were opposed to it. He believed it would create a prejudice against them. The colored race he would vote for it, but he did not believe it would have that effect.

Br. CAIN, of S. C., said there was no part of the bill of such vital importance as the school clause, because education. WAS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

WAS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

But rather thun jeopardise the whole bill he would agree that that clause should be stricken out. He was content with separate schools, but he wasted the Democratic States to build up school-houses, and not burn them down.

Mr. GUNUKEL, of Ohio, isquired whether the colored people of the South desired mixed schools.

Mr. CAIN said they did not. In South Carclina, where the whole school system was under control of colored people, they had separate schools. control of colored people, twey
schools.

Mr. OOBB, of Kansas, inquired what the effect
upon the white people of the South would be if
the Senate bill passed.

Mr. OAIN replied that the effect would not be

[Laughter.]
Ar. HYNES, of Ark., inquired whether the Democratic States of the South would not secrifice the common school system rather than permit mixed schools.
Mr. CAIN said he was not in the secrets of the Democratic party, and could not speak for them. [Laughter.] He concluded by saying that all he asked for his people was a fair and even chance in the race of life, and a chance to demonstrate their capacities. [Applause in the galleries.]
Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., said

With the Republican party since its organization, but he was about to give a wote that would offend his Republican friends. He regarded the bill of year importance to the colored and white race. He intended to stand with the Republican party, live with it, die with it and sink with it. [Rears of laughter.] He said wish because this bill would sink the party insvitably. The bill would raise new barriers in the struggle of the black race for elevation, for they had not reached the end yet. They could not expect to overcome two centuries of slavery in a day. All classes of white men were not admitted to hobels, and there were many off-cumstances that would arise to make this law oppressive and offour.

Ext. Whith, of Alm, said this was a measure to solve a most difficult problem; one never yet solved in the history of man. Wherever two races had been brought togather in this country there had never been peace and harmony, but one race or the other had been driven to extinction. He regarded both the bill of the Senate and that reported by the committee. HE HAD BEEN IN PULL SYMPATHY

As extended Bulls.

He recognized to the fullest extent the right which these bills proposed to enforce. His sub-[See Fourth Page.]